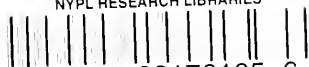


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A BRIEF HISTORY
of the
SPANISH-AMERICAN
WAR

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February 1895

August 1893

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Compiled by
MISS FRANCES CUGLE
Harrisburg, Pa

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PART I.

President McKinley's
Cuban Message to Congress,
April 11, 1898.

2011-12-15



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.



To the Congress of the United States:—

Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the Republic and religiously observed by succeeding Administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over

a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Once Fertile Island Laid Waste.

Since the present revolution began, in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people striving to be free have been oppressed by the power of the sovereign State.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands, from hunger and destitution.

We have found ourselves constrained in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands to police our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans.

Damage Done to our Trade.

Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so seriously tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements.

All this must needs awaken, and has indeed aroused, the utmost concern on the part of this Government as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain.

It failed through the refusal of the Spanish Government then in power to consider any form of mediation or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant.

The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

The Horrors of Reconcentration.

The efforts of Spain were increased both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples.

The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the Captain General's bando of October, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations.

The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and moving of provisions of all kinds were interdicted.

The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration, so-called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Mantanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Population Herded in the Towns.

The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad, and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production destitution and want became misery and starvation.

Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation, and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number.

No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid.

The so-called "zones of cultivation," established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering.

The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed, or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities.

Purely a Policy of Extermination.

Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure

in order to cut off the resources of the Insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces.

The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation.

Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

Liberals Broach Autonomy Plan.

In this state of affairs my Administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation, and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement.

The assassination of the Prime Minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The

former Administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico.

The overtures of this Government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities.

Coincidentally with these declarations the new Government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

Starting of Relief Plans.

While the negotiations were in progress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention.

The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering Ameri-

can citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community.

The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work.

The President of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the Consul General and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the Central Committee.

Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the

relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

Necessity of Change Seen by Spain.

The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish Government.

Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked; the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and the sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the Ten Years' War by the truce of Zanjon.

The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Proposed an Armistice March 27.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to

the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war.

To this end I submitted on the 27th ultimo, as the result of much representation and correspondence through the United States Minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford relief.

Spain's Disappointing Reply.

The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers as the means to bring about peace in Cuba to confide the preparation thereof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the Constitution to the Central Government are not lessened or diminished.

As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish Government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish Government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given.

The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish Government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the Executive was brought to the end of his effort.

Former Suggestions Reviewed.

In my annual message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention, to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive, and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law.

Against Belligerency or Independence.

I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent Government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed

up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:—

“In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

Jackson's Statement of Our Policy.

“It has been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy.

“But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

“In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until

the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

Case of Texas Considered.

“It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines.

“But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

“Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.”

Question of Selfish Interest.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the

United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus :

“Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the Government constituted by them.

“Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home.”

Conditions of Recognition.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State (to wit, that the revolted State shall “constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability,” and forming de facto “if left to itself, a State among the nations,

reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State"), has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away.

This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the Executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the Republic of Texas had become "an independent State."

How Texas was Recognized.

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a Charge d'Affaires, March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona-fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last:— "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing State, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Thinks Recognition not Necessary.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban Republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island.

To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally.

When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a

separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

Intervention Considered as a Means.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned.

The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile con-

straint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

Legitimate Grounds of Intervention.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable to or unwilling to stop or mitigate.

It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second.—*We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.*

Third.—*The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.*

Fourth.—*Aid which is of the utmost importance.*

Cuban Chaos Menaces Our Peace.

The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business

relations ; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined ; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Refers to Maine Horror.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people.

I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February.

The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror.

Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of

the Government, was unanimous in its conclusions that the destruction of the *Maine* was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a sub-marine mine.

It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed,

Proves Spain's Incompetency,

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable.

That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a despatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice requires in the matter of the *Maine*.

The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th instant, as follows:—

Spain's Arbitration Proposal not Answered,

“As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that

the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phase of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparently indefinite prolongation, said:—

"In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula. * * * * * The contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker."

Mediation was Offered in Good Faith.

In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable.

No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors

and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations.

Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching an adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other.

Under the circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife.

Cleveland Had Warned Spain.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said:—

“When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, the situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.”

McKinley's Promise in Annual Message.

In my annual message to Congress, December last, speaking of this question, I said :

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken.

"When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic consideration, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring.

"If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

The War Must Stop.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained.

The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

Asks Authority for Intervention.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable Government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

Urges Appropriation for Food.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people on the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility.

I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors.

Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Calls Attention to Spain's Armistice.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me.

This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter.

If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

*Executive Mansion,
April 11, 1898.*

PART II.



History of
The Spanish-American War
in Brief.

HISTORY OF THE WAR,



To Establish Home Rule.

In February, 1895, both branches of the Spanish Cortes—in which Cuba has forty-three representatives—unanimously passed a bill brought forward by Senor Abaruza, a Cuban, to establish in Cuba a liberal regime which should virtually confer autonomy, or home rule. This was in response to the demands of the autonomist Cuban members of the Cortes. They described the stagnation of the cane sugar industry of Cuba, which was prostrated by Germany's vast exportations of cheap beet sugar, the ruin of sugar planters, the idleness of thousands of workmen formerly employed on the plantations and the necessity of local self-government, with closer economy of administration, in view of the diminished incomes of the people. Hard times had created discontent and political unrest, which it was expedient to conciliate by reforming the government and reducing its cost.

Preventive Insurrection.

Ten days after the enactment of the reform law an insurrection was begun in the Province of Santiago by filibusters from New York, Hayti and other

points. Their purpose, it has been stated, was to prevent the success of a reform which would content the people and render them indifferent to the idea of *Cuba Libre*. The filibusters consisted of young Cubans who had lived many years abroad, naturalized foreigners of Cuban origin and adventurers of various nationalities. Their enterprise was organized and financed by a junta, or committee, in New York, which was helped by the sympathy all Americans have for countries thought to be rightly struggling to be free. Cuba bonds, which would be valuable if the junta succeeded, were also disposed of, partly for the money disposed of, partly for the co-operation they secured.

The People.

There were some two hundred thousand agricultural laborers in Cuba, many of whom were idle on account of the low price of sugar. Some of these joined the rebels. The entire rebel force has been estimated at forty thousand, but the force actually under arms has perhaps seldom exceeded. Few professional men or men of education joined the insurgents. The cities and larger towns continued loyal and the local population organized guerrilla bands aggregating, it is said, fifty thousand men to withstand the forays of the rebels. The latter, consisting chiefly of negroes and mixed breeds, operated by destroying property. They did not propose to fight in the open, but burned crops and buildings and dynamited railroad bridges and trains.

So-Called Republic.

A republic was proclaimed and Cuebitas was made the capital, but the civil government was imaginary. The chief command and entire local government was in the hands of General Gomez. He, with Maceo and others, gradually extended the rebel operations over the whole island, destroying everything outside the towns. Stealing in small bands through the bush and traveling by night, they eluded the Spanish troops and burnt and plundered everywhere, driving the rustics into the already congested towns. To prevent the rebels from living off the rustics the Spanish forbade agriculture in exposed districts, thus also adding to the congestion of population in the towns. The wretchedness of reconcentrados, imputed to General Weyler, became the chief burden of the cry of inhumanity raised against Spanish rule.

Weyler's Plan.

By cutting the island into several isolated sections by means of trochas, and by following up the rebel bands pertinaciously in the restricted areas, General Weyler had, at length, by December, 1897, virtually freed the island from their ravages, except in the two easternmost provinces, where a desolate mountain country gave the insurgents impenetrable retreats. The nature of the jungle was such that the complete extinction of the rebel bands in Santiago was impracticable, so long as they received supplies and encouragement from abroad. Their operations

were on a small scale and unimportant, except so far as the existence of their movement—even on a small scale—afforded a basis for the growing disposition at Washington to interfere to exclude Spain from her possessions in the West Indies.

Mr. Cleveland's Attitude.

In December, 1896, Congress signified its purpose to recognize *Cuba Libre*, until Secretary Olney, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, let it be known that in the President's view recognition was an executive function exclusively and action by Congress would be ignored. Mr. Cleveland's position, as indicated by his representative at Madrid, was, that the plan of autonomy, embodied in the Abaruza law of 1895, and much broadened in the Decree of February, 1897, should be given a trial and the United States would not interfere until it was shown by experience that the new home rule scheme was a sham and failure. The democratic part, as voiced by Mr. Cleveland, included the idea of interference in case peace and order—after a fair trial of the home scheme of 1897—were still as far off as ever, but Mr. Cleveland assured the Madrid government that the home rule should have a fair trial. The purpose of depriving Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba was disclaimed.

New Policy.

With the beginning of the McKinley administration these assurances ceased. A less patient policy was favored and the idea of getting Spain to

withdraw from Cuba by friendly insistence was entertained. Congressmen who wished to recognize Cuba's independence were at once advised that such result could be attained in a better way. Recognition was staved off. Meanwhile Spain was asked to make various concessions, as respects the removal of Weyler, the reconcentrados and an armistice, etc. All were granted. The hope was entertained that with Blanco favoring conciliation, the reconcentrados provided for and peace offered the rebels a way would be found for giving Cuba a government as free as that of Canada. The retention of a nominal sovereignty was now at length all that Spain asked.

War.

It was resolved not to concede this and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress to authorize him to intervene in Cuba with force. Congress assented on the 19th and an ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba. In the declaration of war it was affirmed that the war should be in the interest of humanity and not for the acquisition of territory.

Immediate Cause of War.

Hostilities were precipitated by the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana in February. The vessel sank after an explosion, the cause of which has not been ascertained. It is not known whether it was the work of a Spanish fanatic, animated by blind hatred of the United States, or of

a Cuban patriot anxious to embroil Spain and Cuba. That it was caused by any Spanish official nobody believes. Our commission of naval officers, after patient inquiry, reported that it could not trace the cause of the explosion, but thought it was from without the ship. Admiral Colomb, of the British Navy, reviewing the facts elicited by the inquiry, thinks the explosion was from within and parallels the incident with the like mysterious explosion of the British warship *Daphne*, which he investigated. The *Daphne* was exploded from within, but the cause could never be ascertained.

The explosion of the *Maine*, whatever the cause, fired popular resentment against Spain and strengthened the jingo party in Congress till it became irresistible. There was a loud demand for revenge and "*Remember the Maine*" became a popular cry.

Preparation and Operation.

Months before the declaration of war our warships were assembled in large numbers at Key West, near Havana, and on April 22nd, the day after war began, Admiral Sampson began the blockade of Cuban ports. The *Buena Ventura* was the first prize, taken by the *Nashville* on the 22nd, and many other Spanish merchantmen were captured within the next few weeks. In anticipation of hostilities Congress had voted \$50,000,000 to be spent at the President's discretion. A large army was authorized, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers were called out. Later seventy-five thousand

more were called out. What with the regulars and other troops authorized, an army of over a quarter of a million was finally provided for. Patriotism and popular enthusiasm caused many of the militia regiments, maintained for local purposes in the various States, to volunteer en masse for service in the federal army. In the South much gratification was felt at the appointment of ex-Confederates to important commands.

Dewey's Victory.

The first naval attack of importance was the attack made May 1st by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, on the Spanish fleet assembled there. The Spanish vessels were inferior and were all destroyed, without inflicting any loss upon the Americans. Aguinaldo, a Philippine rebel, was taken by us from Hong Kong to Cavite, a town near Manila, and provided with military supplies, for co-operation with us against the Spanish. So well did he use his new resources that the Spanish were beaten by the rebels at many points, and were finally cooped up by them in Manila. Meanwhile Dewey, being without troops, was unable to operate ashore. Manila was at his mercy, but he had to wait until General Merritt, with troops, was sent across the Pacific from San Francisco to his assistance. Aguinaldo improved the interval to press the siege of Manila and to proclaim a republic, with himself at its head. The United States had destroyed Spain's fleet, he confessed, but his Filipinos had expelled Spain's army from the provinces, captured

most of it and penned the feeble remnant in the capital. To the American assumption that the Philipines were to be American, he opposed the claim that they had won their independence and would retain it. The capture of Manila by the rebels would mean the butchery of the Spanish garrison. For this reason and for obvious political reasons Dewey discouraged an assault by the Filipinos on the city, expecting to take it himself ultimately and protect it with the American troops when they arrived. The situation becamed strained, and there was a prospect that the Americans would after a time find it necessary to fight their cantankerous allies.

In an engagement of minor vessels in Cuban waters on May 11, Ensign Bagley, of the Winslow, and four others were killed.

Havana and Cervera.

The apparent plan of campaign of the Washington government was to take Havana as the readiest way of securing the object of the war. Many troops and ships were assembled at Tampa and Key West, whence they could be speedily transported to some point on the Cuban coast near Havana. Various places along the coast were reconnoitred and some were bombarded. Such preparations, if genuine, were arrested, and the whole plan of campaign was changed on May 13th by the announcement that Admiral Cervera's fleet of four formidable warships and two torpedo-boat destroyers had arrived off Martinque, in the West Indies. It

was later seen off Curacoa, near Venezuela. On May 19th the Spanish fleet entered the harbor of Santiago, on the southern coast of Cuba. Its presence there was definitely ascertained by Commodore Schley. As it was impossible to transport troops for the capture of Havana while Cervera's fleet was in striking distance, it became the chief object of the army and navy to capture or destroy the fleet.

Hobson's Feat.

On May 31st there was a bombardment of the Spanish forts at the narrow entrance to the harbor of Santiago, but without result other than to locate the enemy's batteries. On June 3rd, Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson won much distinction by undertaking to sink the collier *Merrimac* in the narrow channel to prevent the escape of Cervera's fleet. The kind treatment accorded the daring Southerner by Cervera when captured, created in the United States a very favorable feeling toward Spanish officers and lessened the bitterness and contempt with which they had been regarded.

It was considered impracticable for our warships to follow Cervera's into the harbor of Santiago. Mines and batteries threatened their safety. It was resolved to take Santiago by land and thus force Cervera out. On June 10th some six hundred marines were landed at Guantanamo, some distance east of Santiago, so as to secure a place where our warships could safely take on coal from colliers. Soon after the marines were attacked by the Spanish and

six Americans were killed. There was a second attack four days later. By June 13th troops began to leave Key West for operations against Santiago, and on June 22nd General Shafter landed his army at Baiquiri, a short distance east of the entrance to the harbor of Santiago.

Several minor actions attended the advance to Juragua, Sevilla and Siboney. A general assault was made on July 1st on the enemy's works and various commanding positions were captured. The enemy was pressed back to his inner line of fortifications. The fighting continued on the 2nd, with some loss on both sides. So difficult was the situation that at a conference of officers reported by General Breckinridge it was proposed by General Shafter to retire the army from the immediate front of Santiago until heavy artillery could be brought up to meet the fire from Cervera's fleet and from General Toral's batteries.

Admiral Cervera's dash out of the harbor on the 3rd prevented the discredit of retiring from the points already gained. The American fleet under the immediate lead of Commodore Schley, in the *Brooklyn*, met the enemy as he emerged, and in the chase that followed destroyed all the enemy's ships and took some one thousand six hundred prisoners. Admiral Sampson, in the *New York*, arrived on the scene after the action was ended.

After the Battle.

This important action logically closed the campaign, as the Spanish fleet was the sole cause of the

expedition to Santiago. But it was resolved to gather the spoils of victory, and the surrender of **Santiago** and the posts connected therewith were demanded by General Shafter on July 3rd, and on July 14th the city, with some twenty-four thousand troops, was surrendered by General Toral. The terms were liberal, owing to the respect inspired by the courageous defense. The Spanish were accorded the honors due to brave men, and it was stipulated in their behalf that they should be taken to Spain at the expense of the United States.

Fever Decimates the Army,

The joy and victory were dampened by the announcement on the 13th of July, that yellow fever had broken out in the army. Use of infected buildings and contact with the natives produced this regrettable result. Worse than yellow fever was the malarial fever, which decimated the regiments. A bad climate, heat, incessant rains, insanitary surroundings, deficient food and shameful lack of medical and surgical treatment produced the usual effect. The government had resolved to send the army further inland to a healthier region, but a round robin signed by a number of officers demanded the withdrawal of the army from Cuba, and this has been conceded.

Admiral Camara,

An episode of the war was Admiral Camara's voyage to the Red Sea, in June—as if on his way to the Philippines—and his return after it was an-

nounced from Washington that Commodore Watson would be sent with a fleet to harry the coast of Spain in his absence. On the way to Manila our ships from San Francisco siezed the Ladrones and other Spanish islands in the Pacific.

Porto Rico.

After the surrender of Santiago an expedition under General Miles was sent to take San Juan, Porto Rico. A landing was effected July 26th at Guanica, on the southern coast, and soon after Ponce, a town of some size, fifteen miles distant, was occupied.

Peace.

On the 26th of July, through M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, Spain asked what terms of peace were demanded by the United States. After some deliberation President McKinley replied demanding the evacuation of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones, to the United States, with certain concessions in the Philippines which will be settled by a joint commission. This is in excess of the demands with which the war began.

Navy Decided the War.

The war with Spain lasted just one hundred days, and was decided by two remarkable naval engagements, the battle at Manila and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The attack upon Santiago, while it served to convince the Spaniards of the almost invincible character of the United States Army, was,

after all, not of a decisive character, and, had Spain still possessed a fleet, the Santiago campaign would probably have been little more than the beginning of the struggle in Cuba. But when Admiral Dewey's splendid victory at Manila was duplicated by Commodore Schley, and the flower of the Spanish navy was destroyed without appreciable damage to the American fleet, and scarcely any loss of life on board the American ships, even the Spaniards were impressed with the hopelessness of the struggle in which they were engaged.

American Losses in the War.

The losses in the Spanish-American war on the American side are as follows:—

Losses in the army: Officers killed in battle, 33; men killed in battle, 231; officers and men wounded, about 1,450; officers and men killed by disease, estimated 1,500.

Losses in navy and marine corps: Officers killed in battle, 1; men killed in battle, 13; men drowned, 1; men wounded, 38.

Lessons.

The war is supposed to have demonstrated anew the uselessness of bombardments. We have bombarded many forts without result. Torpedo boats have so far been harmless, being controlled by rapid-fire guns. Smokeless powder is shown to be preferable both for infantry and for warships. The bad marksmanship of the Spanish gunners has attracted much attention. It is partly the result of having

poor guns. In their forts this seems to have been the case but on their warships it seems to have been due to want of practice. Courage is useless unless combined with skill.

PART III.



Peace Protocol
between United States and Spain,
Signed August 12, 1898.

SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL.



The peace protocol between Spain and the United States was signed at the White House on August 12th, 1898, at 4.23 P. M.

Immediately following it, Adjutant General Corbin dispatched orders to the commanders of the American forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, directing them to commit no further hostile acts against Spain. Similar orders were also sent at once to the naval commanders, all by direction of the President.

The important proceedings which led to this happy cessation of actual war took place in the cabinet room of the White House, in the presence of the President, Secretary Day, the three assistant secretaries of State, Messrs. Adee, Moore and Cridler, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut; Private Secretary Cortelyou, Captain Montgomery and Major Pruden, of the White House staff.

The President and Secretary Day were waiting for the French ambassador when he reached the White House, at seven minutes after 4 o'clock, and he was ushered at once into their presence. Duplicate copies of the protocol had been prepared.

Congratulations Follow Signing.

The only preliminary formality was the reading and comparing of the two copies. When this had been done Ambassador Cambon signed both of them, as the representative of Spain, and Secretary Day affixed his signature, as the representative of the United States.

The President watched the proceedings with interest, and at their conclusion he shook hands with the Ambassador, congratulating him upon the important part he had taken in the work of re-establishing peace.

One copy of the protocol the Ambassador retained to be forwarded to the government at Madrid. The other was retained by Secretary Day.

The French Ambassador was at the White House not more than half an hour. When he departed all necessary steps to bring about a suspension of hostilities had been taken.

Secretary Alger, accompanied by Adjutant General Corbin, had arrived at the White House while the protocol was being signed. The first man to hurry from the cabinet room was General Corbin, with the orders to stop fighting. Then the Ambassador took his leave and hastened back to the French embassy to cable to Spain that the protocol had been executed and that the United States had already complied with its terms relative to directing a suspension of hostilities.

Proclamation by the President.

The President prepared and signed a proclama-

tion declaring a suspension of hostilities. It is as follows:—

By the President of the United States of America :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12th, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-Third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President,
William R. Day,
Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation was cabled to the American army and naval commanders. Spain to cable her commanders like instructions.

Following is a statement of the peace terms:

FIRST.—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

SECOND.—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrões, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

THIRD.—That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

FOURTH.—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed

within ten days, shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

FIFTH.—That the United States and Spain shall each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

SIXTH.—On the signing of the protocol hostilities were to be suspended and notice to that effect was to be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

PART IV.



Dates of
Important Events in the War between
the United States and Spain.

DATES AND EVENTS.



February 15.—The United States battleship *Maine*, at anchor in the harbor of Havana, is blown to pieces; two officers and more than 250 members of the crew are killed; 104 survive, most of whom are injured, some of them fatally; the ship and all her contents are totally destroyed.

February 16.—The Senate adopts a resolution of sorrow for the loss of the *Maine*.

February 17.—A Naval Court of Inquiry is appointed by Admiral Sicard to investigate the blowing up of the *Maine*.

February 18.—The Senate debates a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the *Maine* disaster. . . . The House passes a resolution appropriating \$200,000 to recover bodies and save property from the *Maine*.

February 19.—The request of Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation of the wreck of the *Maine* is declined by the United States.

February 21.—The Senate instructs the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the *Maine* dis-

aster and passes the House resolution appropriating \$200,000 for work on the wreck.

February 22.—The Senate, by a vote of 52 to 4, passes a bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery.

February 25.—President McKinley appoints Colonel Henry C. Corbin Adjutant General of the army to succeed General Samuel Breck, retired. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* leaves New York harbor.

February 26.—The Spanish Cortes is dissolved, after voting 1,000,000 pesetas for the navy.

March 1.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for the erection in the National Capital of a bronze tablet to the memory of the *Maine* victims.

March 5.—Nineteen persons are arrested in Havana charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government.

March 7.—The steam tug *Dauntless* is seized by the United States Government, charged with taking arms and men to Cuba. . . . The House passes the bill creating two new regiments of artillery, with but three dissenting votes.

March 8.—The House passes a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, after four hours of debate, by the unanimous vote of the 311 members present.

March 9.—The Senate passes the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense by a unani-

mous vote, without debate. . . . President McKinley signs the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, and measures of preparation for war are vigorously pushed.

March 11.—The Secretary of War issues orders re-arranging the military departments of the country. . . . The House Committee on Naval Affairs provides for three new battleships to cost about \$6,000,000 each, one to be named the *Maine*.

March 12.—Senor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, presents his credentials to President McKinley.

March 14.—The Navy Department purchases two Brazilian cruisers just built in England.

March 16.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs decides to provide for six torpedo boats and six torpedo-boat destroyers, in addition to the three battleships previously decided on; also for the erection of a smokeless-powder factory. . . . Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense taken by this Government.

March 17.—The battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas* are detached from the fleet at Key West and ordered to Hampton Roads. . . . The Spanish torpedo fleet at the Canaries is ordered not to proceed to Havana.

March 18.—The Spanish and Cuban Commis-

sioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States meet in Washington.

March 21.—Secretary Long names the two Brazilian cruisers recently purchased, the *New Orleans* and the *Albany*. . . . The House passes the *Maine* relief bill.

March 22.—The naval appropriation bill is reported to the House from Committee.

March 23.—The monitors *Terror* and *Puritan* are ordered to join the fleet at Key West. . . . The Government Auxiliary Naval Board purchases a steel tug at New York City. . . . The Senate passes the *Maine* relief bill.

March 24.—The despatch boat *Dolphin* and the yacht *Mayflower* placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard. . . . Restrictions regarding enlistments in the navy are removed. . . . Admiral Sicard is relieved from command of the fleet at Key West on account of ill health, and Captain Sampson is ordered to succeed him. . . . The battleships *Kearsage* and *Kentucky* are launched at Newport News. . . . Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) addresses the Senate on the Cuban question, advocating armed intervention. . . . The House debates the Naval appropriation bill. . . . It is announced that the Bank of Spain will lend the Spanish Government about \$40,000,000, guaranteed by the new treasury bonds.

March 25.—The United States purchases a first-class torpedo boat built in Germany. . . . Commodore

Schley is ordered to command the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads. . . . Three large steam yachts and a tug are added to the auxiliary fleet for service as dispatch and patrol boats. . . . The House debates the Naval appropriation bill. . . . The Spanish report of the cause of the *Maine* disaster is received at Madrid.

March 26.—The verdict of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is communicated to the Spanish Government. . . . The New York National Guard and Naval Reserves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action.

March 27.—The United States cruisers *San Francisco* and *New Orleans* sail from England for this country. . . . Elections in Spain for the lower house of the Cortes are favorable to the Sagasta ministry.

March 28.—Commodore Schley takes command of the Flying Squadron. . . . President McKinley sends to both houses the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry, accompanied by a message. . . . In the Senate the documents are referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. . . . The testimony taken by the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is made public. . . . The Spanish Government announces that it will make no objection to the sending of relief to the Cuban reconcentrados.

March 29.—Resolutions on the Cuban question are produced in both houses. . . . United States Min-

ister Woodford holds a conference at Madrid with Premier Sagasta.

March 30.—The United States buys the steam yacht *Aegusa* in Sicily for \$300,000. . . . The House resumes consideration of the Naval appropriation bill. . . . The entire Autonomist Cabinet of Porto Rico resigns.

March 31.—Captain Sigsbee makes a statement regarding the *Maine* disaster to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. . . . The Cuban question is discussed in both houses. . . . The New York Legislature votes \$1,000,000 as an emergency war fund. . . . Captain General Blanco issues a decree abrogating the reconcentration edict of General Weyler in the western provinces of Cuba.

April 1.—The House passes the Naval appropriation bill, so amended as to provide for increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers from six to twelve each, and carrying a total of more than \$39,000,000 in direct appropriations. . . . The Iowa Legislature appropriates \$500,000 for a war fund. . . . The Spanish cruisers *Viscaya* and *Oquendo* sail from Havana.

April 2.—An 1,800 ton cruiser is purchased in England for the United States. . . . It is ordered that salvage operations on the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana harbor be discontinued. . . . Secretary Gage and Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee, hold a council with President Mc-

Kinley on war-revenue measures. . . . It is announced that the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla has reached the Cape Verde Islands.

April 4.—Steamers are sent from Key West to Havana to bring home Americans. . . . The Navy Department orders the immediate purchase of ten auxiliary cruisers. . . . The flag is removed from the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . Speeches favoring intervention in Cuba are made in both houses. . . . Pope Leo XIII offers to mediate between Spain and Cuban insurgents, and urges Spain to suspend hostilities. . . . Many Spaniards enlist in the volunteers at Havana.

April 5.—In the Senate five members speak in favor of an immediate declaration of war against Spain. . . . Consul-General Lee is ordered to return from Havana.

April 6.—The House considers the army re-organization bill.

April 7.—The House re-commits the army re-organization bill, after striking out everything except the first two sections, providing for the three-battalion formation. . . . In reply to a joint note from the European powers in the interest of peace, Senor Gullon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, states as the opinion of the Cabinet that Spain has reached the "limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States." . . . The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the six great European powers present a joint note to President McKinley ex-

pressing the hope that peace with Spain may be preserved; the President, in reply, declares that the war in Cuba must cease.

April 8.—The ram *Katahdin* joins the Flying Squadron in Hampton Roads.

April 9.—The United States cruiser *Topcka* and the United States torpedo-boat *Somers* sail from England to the United States. . . . The *Massachusetts* joins the Flying Squadron. . . . Consul General Lee and the other American Consuls in Cuba sail for the United States. . . . The Spanish Cabinet decides to suspend hostilities in Cuba. . . . The Spanish armored cruisers *Cristobal Colon* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* sail from Cadiz to join the torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde Islands.

April 11.—President McKinley, in a message to Congress, asks authority to intervene in Cuba by force to re-establish peace and order in the island. . . . The elections to the Spanish Senate result in a large majority for the ministry.

April 12.—The Cuban question is debated in both houses. . . . Consul-General Lee declares before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that Spanish officials in Havana knew of a plot to blow up the *Maine*.

April 13.—The Navy Department at Washington orders the purchase of the American line steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*. . . . The Flying Squadron sails from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise. . . .

The House passes, by a vote of 322 to 19, the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, directing President McKinley to intervene in Cuba; there is much excitement and disorder. . . . The Michigan Legislature appropriates \$500,000 for emergency military purposes. . . . The Spanish Cabinet votes an extraordinary war credit.

April 14.—The cruiser *New Orleans*, lately purchased from the Brazilian Government, arrives at New York with the cruiser *San Francisco*. . . . The Senate debates the Cuban intervention resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. . . . A council of Spanish Cabinet decides to convoke the Cortes on April 20th, five days earlier than the date set for its assembly. . . . Negotiations for the sale of the cruiser *Garibaldi* by Italy to Spain are suspended.

April 15.—Orders are issued to concentrate nearly all of the regular army of the United States at the gulf ports of New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa, and at Chickamauga Park. . . . The Government charters the steamships *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *Paris* and *New York*, of the American line. . . . The Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., goes into camp at Chickamauga Park. . . . The Massachusetts Legislature appropriates \$500,000 to increase the efficiency of the National Guard. . . . The British Government instructs the Jamaica authorities that coal will be contraband of war.

April 16.—The Navy Department orders the purchase of the steamships *Yorktown* and *Juniata*. . . .

The army officials call for bids for the transportation of troops to southern points. . . . The Senate passes the Cuban resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 67 to 21, and an amendment recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba is adopted by a vote of 51 to 37, and a further amendment disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty over the island, except for purpose of pacification, is agreed to unanimously.

April 18.—Commodore Howell is placed in command of the North Atlantic Patrol fleet, consisting of the *Yosemite*, the *Prairie*, the *Yankee*, and the *Dixie*. . . . The House agrees to the Senate Cuban resolutions, with the exception of the amendment recognizing the present republic. Conferences between the two houses finally lead to the Senate's acceptance of the resolutions in this form, and they go to President McKinley for approval.

April 19.—United States troops from many garrisons move to the points of mobilization on the Gulf and at Chickamauga Park.

April 20.—President McKinley signs the resolutions of Congress and sends an ultimatum to Spain demanding that her land and naval forces withdraw from Cuba and requiring an answer before noon of April 23rd. . . . The Spanish Minister at Washington requests and receives his passports. . . . The Spanish Cortes meets in Madrid; the Queen Regent reads a warlike speech from the throne.

April 21.—Before Minister Woodford can deliver the ultimatum of the United States to Spain he is notified by the Spanish Government that diplomatic relations with the United States are at an end; he then leaves Madrid for Paris, under guard, after intrusting Legation affairs to the British Embassy. . . . After notifying representatives of Foreign Powers of its intention to blockade Havana, the Government at Washington orders the fleet at Key West under Admiral Sampson to sail. . . . A blockade of the Philippine Islands by the Asiatic Squadron under Commodore Dewey is decided on at Washington. . . . The Navy Department buys the Brazilian warship *Nietheroy* and the yachts *Corsair* and *Penelope*. . . . Enlistments of volunteers are reported throughout the Union. . . . Captain Sampson is raised to the rank of Rear Admiral. . . . The Senate passes the bill providing for the enlistment of State Militia under the National Government in time of war, amending it so as to make the term one year instead of three. . . . Rhode Island appropriates \$150,000 to equip militia. . . . Great Britain notifies Spain that coal will be considered contraband of war. . . . The Spanish Government orders out 80,000 reserves. . . . Spain lands 5,000 troops on the Canary Island.

April 22.—It is decided to issue a call for 100,000 volunteers. . . . The Spanish merchantman *Buena Ventura* is captured by the United States gunboat *Nashville* off Key West. . . . After conference, the National volunteer bill is passed by both houses of

Congress in amended form, with two years as the term of enlistment.

April 23.—President McKinley issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers. . . . Two Spanish schooners and a steamer are captured by the *Porter* and *Helena*, of the blockading fleet. . . . The House passes the bill for the re-organization of the army, by unanimous vote; Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduces a war-revenue bill.

April 24.—Spain issues a decree declaring that a state of war exists with the United States. . . . Three Spanish merchantmen are captured by the blockading fleet.

April 25.—The United States Congress declares that war exists with Spain. . . . Secretary of State John Sherman resigns. . . . The different States are called on for their quotas of troops. . . . Both houses, on President McKinley's recommendation, pass a bill recognizing the existence of a state of war with Spain.

April 26.—President McKinley, by proclamation, declares the intention of the United States to adhere to the anti-privateering agreement of the Declaration of Paris. . . . England proclaims neutrality deciding that war began April 21st, when Spain gave Minister Woodford his passports. . . . The Postmaster General orders that no more mails be sent from the United States to Spain. . . . In the House,

the war revenue bill is favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

April 27.—The earthworks defending Matanzas, Cuba, are bombarded and silenced by the *New York*, *Puritan* and *Cincinnati*, of Admiral Sampson's Squadron; this is the first action of the war. . . . Commodore Dewey's Squadron sails from Mirs Bay for Manila. . . . The House begins debate on the war revenue bill.

April 28.—The following governments declared neutrality: Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Mexico, Russia, France, Corea, Argentine Republic, Japan and Uruguay.

April 29.—Portugal announces neutrality, and the Spanish squadron comprising the cruisers *Maria Teresa*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Vizcaya*, and *Cristobal Colon*, and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton*, *Terror* and *Furor*, sails from Cape Verde Islands. . . . The cruiser *New York* fires on Spanish cavalry near Port Cabanas, Cuba. . . . The House passes the war revenue bill by a vote of 181 to 131.

April 30.—The steamer *Paris*, to be employed as an auxiliary cruiser by the United States, reaches New York in safety. . . . The United States battleship *Oregon* is reported at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

May 1.—The United States naval squadron under command of Commodore Dewey steams into the harbor of Manila, and at daybreak engages the

Spanish fleet, consisting of the *Reina Christina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marquis de Duero*, *Cano*, *Velasco*, *Isla de Mindanao*, and a transport. The American ships *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord* and *Boston* open heavy fire on the Spaniards, resulting in the destruction of all the Spanish ships and the silencing of the land batteries. On the American side six men are slightly wounded, no one killed. The Spanish loss is very heavy—two commanders and from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

May 2.—Commodore Dewey cuts the cable connecting Manila with Hong Kong, and destroys the fortifications at the entrance of Manila Bay, taking possession of the Naval station at Cavite. . . . The Senate votes the emergency appropriation of over \$35,000,000, asked for by the War Department, without debate. . . . The House passes the war emergency bill.

May 3.—The Spanish Cortes re-assembles amid great excitement. . . . In the Chamber of Deputies the government is called on to explain the defeat at Manila. . . . Carlists and Republicans insult the government.

May 4.—The flagship *New York*, the battleships *Iowa* and *Indiana*, the monitor *Puritan*, the cruisers *Cincinnati*, *Detroit* and *Marblehead*, and the torpedo-gunboat *Mayflower* of Admiral Sampson's squadron, sail from Key West after coaling for a long voyage. . . . The *Oregon* and *Marietta* leave Rio de Janeiro.

... President McKinley nominates from civil life James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, to be Major Generals of Volunteers; of the Brigadier Generals in the regular army the following are nominated to be Major Generals: Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade and Henry C. Merriam. A number of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels are nominated to be Brigadier Generals. . . . Orders go out from Washington for the concentration of Regular and Volunteer troops at San Francisco and for the purchase of transports to go to Manila.

May 5.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing the President to supply munitions of war to the Cubans.

May 6.—The French steamer *Lafayette* is captured while attempting to run the Havana blockade, but is released by direction of our State Department and escorted back to Havana. . . . The Senate passes a bill authorizing an increase in the force of Army Surgeons.

May 7.—Riots continue throughout Spain. . . . Commodore Dewey is promoted to acting Rear-Admiral and is congratulated by the authorities at Washington on his brilliant victory in Manila Bay.

May 9.—President McKinley sends a message to Congress in commendation of Admiral Dewey. . . . Both houses adopt resolutions of thanks to Admiral

Dewey and his officers and men for their gallantry at Manila, and pass a bill authorizing the President to appoint another Rear Admiral.

May 10.—A report is persistently circulated that the Spanish fleet has returned from Cape Verde to Cadiz. . . . The Spanish Cortes votes war credits.

May 11.—The cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is cut by American sailors under fire: one man is killed. . . . Orders are given that troops from States west of the Missouri River, aggregating eleven regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and four Batteries, shall proceed to San Francisco to be embarked for the Philippines. . . . In an attack by Spanish gunboats and shore batteries on the American blockading vessels *Wilmington*, *Winslow* (torpedo boat) and *Hudson* at Cardenas, Cuba, the *Winslow* is disabled, Ensign Worth Bagley and four sailors are killed, and Lieutenant Bernadou and two others are wounded: Ensign Bagley is the first officer killed in the war.

May 12.—Members of the First Infantry landed near Port Cabanas, Cuba, with supplies for the insurgents, have the first land skirmish of the war with Spanish troops. . . . Part of Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the batteries defending San Juan, Porto Rico, inflicting much damage and sustaining a loss of two men killed and six wounded. . . . The war revenue bill is reported from the Finance Committee. . . . The Spanish squadron from Cape Verde is reported at Martinique.

May 13.—The Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, comprising the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, the battleships *Massachusetts* and *Texas*, the despatch boat *Scorpion* and a collier, sails from Hampton Roads for the South, to be followed immediately by the cruisers *Minneapolis* and *St. Paul*.

May 14.—Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, declines appointment as Major General of Volunteers. . . . The Spanish fleet is reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, while Admiral Sampson's squadron is off the northern coast of Hayti.

May 15.—The entire Spanish Cabinet resigns.

May 16.—A new Military department of the Pacific is created, including the Philippines; General Merritt is assigned to the command. . . . Volunteer troops from different parts of the country occupy Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. . . . A war-revenue bill is introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa). . . . The Queen Regent of Spain intrusts to Sagasta the forming of a new ministry.

May 17.—The Senate considers the war-revenue bill.

May 18.—Senor Sagasta succeeds in forming a new Spanish Cabinet; Castillo declines the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The other members of the Cabinet are: President of the Council of Ministers, Praxedes Sagasta; Minister of War, Lieutenant General Correa; Minister of Marine, Senor Aunon; Minister of the Colonies, Romero Giron; Minister of

Finance, Lopez Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, F. R. Capdepon; Minister of Justice, C. Groizard and Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Gamazo.

May 19.—The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera is reported at Santiago de Cuba.

May 20.—The United States War Department takes steps for the enlistment of six regiments of yellow-fever immunes in the South.

May 21.—The United States monitor *Monterey* is ordered to Manila to re-inforce Admiral Dewey's fleet. . . . The United States cruiser *Charleston* leaves the Mare Island Navy Yard for the Philippines. . . . The United States District Court at Key West orders the sale of four captured vessels. . . . The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment receives a warm welcome in Baltimore.

May 23.—The First Regiment of California Volunteers is embarked at San Francisco for the Philippines. . . . The first brigade of the troops to be included in the Manila expedition is placed under the command of Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V. . . . At Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, 9,000 troops, constituting the First Division of the First Army Corps, are reviewed by General Wilson. . . . The House passes bills providing for the payment of volunteer troops and to fix the status of regular army officers appointed to commands in the volunteer army.

May 24.—The Adjutant General's office at Washington announces that 112,000 volunteers have

been mustered in. . . . All the troops encamped at New Orleans are ordered either to Florida or to San Francisco. . . . The Senate debates the corporation-tax provision of the war-revenue bill. . . . The House passes a number of bills pertaining to army and navy routine. . . . Duke Almodovar del Rio accepts the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new Spanish Cabinet.

May 25.—President McKinley issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. . . . The transport steamers *City of Peking*, *City of Sydney* and *Australia*, carrying about 2,500 men, with a year's supplies and ammunition and naval stores for the fleet at Manila, leave San Francisco for the Philippines. . . . The battleship *Oregon* arrives at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., in good condition, after a voyage of 12,000 miles from San Francisco.

May 26.—Orders are issued completing the formation of the troops in Florida into corps, divisions, and brigades; the Fifth Corps, commanded by Major General Shafter, includes nearly 18,000 men; the Seventh Corps, under Major General Fitzhugh Lee, includes the volunteer troops at Tampa and Jacksonville, nearly 9,000 men.

May 27.—President McKinley nominates twenty-eight Brigadier Generals. . . . Major General Wesley Merritt takes charge of the Manila expedition at San Francisco. . . . Four captured Spanish steamers at Key West are condemned as prizes; two are ordered to be released. . . . The Senate continues discussion

of the war-revenue bill. . . . The House unanimously passes the Senate resolution awarding a sword to Admiral Dewey and medals to his men.

May 28.—President McKinley nominates Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina, to be a Major General of volunteers; many minor army appointments are made. . . . The Senate, by a vote of 41 to 27, lays on the table the Democratic corporation tax amendment to the war-revenue bill. . . . The Spanish reserve fleet leaves Cadiz for a practice cruise.

May 29.—Commodore Schley definitely locates the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. . . . A night attack of the torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor* is successfully repulsed.

May 30.—The British collier *Restormel*, seized while trying to enter the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with coal for the Spanish fleet, is brought to Key West. . . . Additional land for camping purposes is secured at Chickamauga. . . . General Merritt's force in the department of the Pacific is increased to 20,000 men.

May 31.—The battleships *Massachusetts* and *Iowa* and the cruiser *New Orleans*, in Commodore Schley's squadron, engage the Spanish flagship *Cristobal Colon* and four strong land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba; three of the batteries are silenced and some damage is done to the Flagship. . . . The Philippine insurgents are victorious in battle with the Spanish troops on the Zapote River.

June 1.—Admiral Sampson joins Commodore Schley off Santiago de Cuba, taking command of the united American fleets, comprising sixteen warships.

June 2.—The House passes an urgent deficiency appropriation bill carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 3.—Under Admiral Sampson's orders, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men run the collier *Merrimac* into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, blow up the ship and sink it across the channel, and are taken prisoners by the Spaniards. . . . The Senate adds to the war-revenue bill a provision for the issue of bonds.

June 4.—The transports carrying the first expedition of American troops to the Philippines leaves Honolulu. . . . The United States Secret Service officials make public a letter from Lieutenant Carranza, formerly a Spanish naval *attache* in Washington, revealing the existence of a Spanish spy service with headquarters in Canada. . . . The Senate passes the war-revenue bill, in amended form, by a vote of 48 to 28. . . . The House passes a bill granting American registry to the steamship *China*, to be used in the Manila transport service, and a bill granting homestead privileges to soldiers and sailors in the present war.

June 5.—The United States hospital ship *Solace* arrives at New York with 54 sick and wounded sailors from the seat of war in Cuban waters.

June 6.—Admiral Sampson bombards and silences the outer fortifications of Santiago, without injury to any of the vessels of his fleet. . . . The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (\$17,745,000). . . . The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to the war-revenue bill, which is sent to conference.

June 7.—The auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis*, protected by the *Marblehead* and the *Yankee*, cuts the French cable off the port of Caimanera in the bay of Guantanamo, Cuba, and then Americans bombard the shore.

June 9.—President McKinley nominates J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, to be Major General of volunteers. . . . News of insurgent successes in the Philippines causes consternation in Madrid. . . . The House, by a vote of 153 to 111, adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill.

June 10.—A landing is effected by 600 American marines from the transport *Panther* near the entrance to Guantanamo harbor, Cuba. . . . The Senate, by a vote of 43 to 22, adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill.

June 11.—The battalion of marines, under Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntingdon, encamped on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is attacked by Spanish troops; 2 officers and 2 privates are killed.

June 12.—The American marines at Guantanamo change the location of their camp and repel

another Spanish attack, in which 2 of their number are killed and several others wounded.

June 13.—The American dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* fires three effective shots at the Santiago fortifications. . . . President McKinley signs the war-revenue bill and a Treasury circular is issued explaining the provisions for bonds.

June 14.—Scouting parties of marines and Cubans pursue the Spanish troops on Guantanamo Bay ; the Spanish loss is estimated at 200 killed and wounded ; the Cuban allies render effective aid to the American troops.

June 15.—The fort at Caimanera, on Guantanamo Bay, is bombarded by the United States war-ships *Texas*, *Marblehead* and *Swansea*. . . . More than 15,000 soldiers on transports convoyed by eleven ships of war sail from Florida waters for Santiago. . . . The transport ships *China*, *Colon*, *Zealandia* and *Senator*, carrying 4,200 men under command of General F. V. Greene, sail from San Francisco for Manila.

June 16.—The Spanish fleet at Cadiz, under Admiral Camara, sails south.

June 17.—Sweeping victories of the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo are reported from Manila.

June 18.—Admiral Camara's fleet arrives at Cartagena, Spain. . . . The leading merchants at Catalonia, Spain, issue a manifesto in favor of peace.

June 20.—United States troop-ships reach Santiago.

June 21.—Landing of troops from the American transports begins at Baiquiri, seventeen miles east of Santiago de Cuba. . . . The Spaniards on the Ladrone Islands capitulate to the United States cruiser *Charleston*.

June 22.—Direct cable communication is established between Washington and Guantanamo, Cuba. . . . Troops are despatched from Camp Alger for the re-inforcement of General Shafter in Cuba. . . . The auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul* is attacked, while off San Juan, Porto Rico, by the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer *Terror*; the *St. Paul's* fire disables the *Terror*, killing an officer and two men and wounding others.

June 23.—The landing of the troops near Santiago is completed. . . . The United States monitor *Monadnock* sails for Manila.

June 24.—In advancing from Baiquiri, General Young's brigade of cavalry and the "Rough Riders" (dismounted), under Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, encounter a superior force of Spaniards near Sevilla; a heavy fire is opened on the Americans; Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the "Rough Riders" is killed and Captain A. K. Capron mortally wounded; the enemy is finally driven from position after the Americans have sustained a loss of 16 killed and 41 wounded. . . . The Spanish Cortes is dissolved.

June 25.—American troops under General Chaffee occupy Sevilla, abandoned by the Spaniards.

June 26.—The American outposts are within four miles of the city of Santiago.

June 27.—The third Manila expedition, consisting of the transportships *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Morgan City* and *City of Para*, commanded by General Arthur McArthur, sails from San Francisco. . . . It is announced at Washington that an armored squadron under Commodore Watson will sail for the coast of Spain. . . . Brigadier General G. L. Gillespie is ordered to take command of the Department of the East, headquarters at Governor's Island, New York harbor, in place of Brigadier General R. T. Frank, who is ordered to report for other duty.

June 28.—President McKinley issues a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuban ports to those of the southern coast and instituting a blockade of the port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

June 29.—General Wesley Merritt sails from San Francisco for the Philippines. . . . General Snyder's division of the Fourth Army Corps, numbering more than 8,000 men, sails for Santiago to re-inforce General Shafter. . . . The Senate adopts a resolution of thanks to Hobson and his men and to Lieutenant Newcomb for his rescue of the *Winslow*.

June 30.—The cruiser *Charleston* and the three troop-ships of the first Philippine expedition arrive at Cavite.

July 1.—The heights of El Caney and San Juan, overlooking Santiago, are taken by the American troops; General Lawton's infantry (Chaffee's brigade leading) attack El Caney, and after nine hours of fighting carry the Spanish defenses at that point, with heavy losses on both sides; many Spaniards are taken prisoners; the advance on San Juan is made by the regular cavalry (dismounted), the First Volunteer Cavalry ("Rough Riders"), and the Seventy-first New York; the heights are carried after a terrible sacrifice of life; General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces, is wounded and his second in command is killed.

July 2.—The Spaniards attempt to retake San Juan; after severe fighting they are finally repulsed; General Lawton's troops extend the American lines north of Santiago; several thousand Spanish reinforcements succeed in entering the city; the total American losses in the two days' fighting are: killed, 22 officers and 208 men; wounded, 81 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 79 men.

July 3.—The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera attempts to run out of Santiago harbor, but is pursued by the *Brooklyn*, the *Oregon*, the *Iowa*, and the *Texas*, of the American squadron, and the converted yacht *Gloucester*; of the Spanish ships, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the *Almirante Oquendo*, and the *Viscaya* are forced ashore in a sinking condition and surrendered; the *Cristobal Colon* makes a desperate effort to escape, but is finally run ashore under

the fire of the American ships forty miles from the harbor; the two torpedo-boat destroyers *Furor* and *Pluton* are wrecked within four miles of the harbor; Admiral Cervera, Captain Eulate, of the *Viscaya*, and more than 700 officers and men are taken prisoners; terrible loss of life is reported on the Spanish ships; the American loss is 1 killed and 2 wounded. . . . General Shafter gives notice to General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago, that he will shell the city and that women and children should leave at once.

July 4.—President McKinley conveys to Admiral Sampson the congratulations and thanks of the American people for the victory over the Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

July 5.—Santiago still refuses to surrender; the truce is extended.

July 6.—The Spanish authorities at Santiago exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his seven men for prisoners taken by our troops. . . . The Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara is reported at Suez.

July 7.—General Miles leaves Washington for Santiago. . . . Thousands of refugees leave the city of Santiago. . . . An extension of the armistice at Santiago is granted in order that non-combatants may have time to leave the city and to permit the Spanish commander to communicate with Madrid regarding surrender. . . . The Senate passes a bill giving to Adjutant General Corbin the rank of Major General.

July 8.—The American lines in front of Santiago are greatly strengthened, and siege-guns and mortar-batteries in position for bombardment. . . . Admiral Camara's squadron re-enters the Suez Canal for its return voyage to Spain. . . . The *Concord* and *Raleigh*, of Admiral Dewey's fleet, take possession of Isla Grande in Subig Bay, near Manila; the *Irene*, a German ship which had interfered to protect the Spaniards against the insurgents, withdraws on the arrival of the American ships. . . . President McKinley nominates the following Brigadier Generals of Volunteers to be Major Generals: Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, and John C. Bates; Colonel Leonard Wood, First Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first Infantry, are nominated to be Brigadier Generals, and Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First Volunteer Cavalry, to be Colonel.

July 9.—General Toral, in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, offers to surrender the city if his troops are allowed to withdraw with their arms; this proposition is declined by General Shafter.

July 10.—Re-inforcements for General Shafter arrive at Siboney. . . . Admiral Cervera and the other officers and men of the Spanish fleet destroyed at Santiago arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., as prisoners of war of the United States.

July 11.—General Miles arrives in Cuba and confers with General Shafter and Admiral Sampson. . . . General Shafter renews his demand for the

unconditional surrender of Santiago; renewal of bombardment is again postponed.

July 14.—General Toral consents to the surrender of Santiago and the Spanish troops there, on condition that they be sent back to Spain.

July 15.—The Spanish Government issues a decree suspending the rights of individual citizens. . . . The fourth Manila expedition, consisting of the steamships *Pern* and *City of Pueblo*, with 1,700 troops, sails from San Francisco, General Otis in command.

July 16.—Admiral Cervera and the captured officers of his fleet are quartered at Annapolis, Md. as prisoners of war. . . . The transport *China*, of the second Manila expedition, with re-inforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrives at Cavite.

July 17.—The city of Santiago de Cuba is formally surrendered to General Shafter, and the American flag is hoisted over the palace; the Spanish troops march out and give up their arms; all the country east of a line drawn through Acerraderos, Palma and Sagua, with the troops and munitions of war in that district, are surrendered also, the United States agreeing to transport the troops back to Spain. . . . The remaining transports of the second Manila expedition arrive at Cavite with United States troops.

July 18.—President McKinley issues a proclamation regarding the government of Santiago.

July 20.—The United States awards the con-

tract for transporting Spanish prisoners to Spain to the Spanish Transatlantic Company. . . . General Wilson starts from Charleston for Porto Rico with 4,000 troops.

July 21.—The main body of the military expedition to Porto Rico, commanded by General Miles, sails from Guantanamo Bay convoyed by the *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Gloucester*, *Cincinnati*, *Annapolis*, *Leyden*, *Wasp*, *Yale*, and *Columbia*; the troops number about 3,400 men. . . . The port of Nipe, on the northern coast of Santiago province, is bombarded by Admiral Sampson's ships and the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan* is destroyed.

July 22.—Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, declares himself dictator of the islands.

July 23.—Five transport ships carrying General Schwan's brigade of troops for Porto Rico sail from Port Tampa. . . . Five troops of cavalry at Camp Alger, Virginia, are ordered to Newport News to embark for Porto Rico. . . . The transport ship *City of Rio de Janeiro* sails from San Francisco for the Philippines with 900 men commanded by Brigadier General H. G. Otis.

July 24.—It is announced that all the Spanish soldiers within the surrendered portion of Santiago have laid down their arms.

July 25.—The Military expedition under General Miles, consisting of four light batteries of the Third and Fourth Artillery, Battery B of the Fifth Artil-

lery, the sixth Illinois Infantry, the Sixth Massachusetts, 275 recruits for the Fifth Corps, 60 men of the Signal Corps, and the Seventh Hospital Corps, effects a landing at Guanica, a port on the southern coast of Porto Rico, fifteen miles west of Ponce, after a skirmish between the *Gloucester's* launch crew and a small force of Spanish troops. . . . The *Newport*, with General Merritt on board, arrives at Cavite.

July 26.—Through M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States, Spain opens negotiations for peace. . . . Admiral Sampson's report of the naval battle of July 3rd off Santiago de Cuba is made public.

July 27.—The American troops in Porto Rico advance on Yauco.

July 28.—Re-inforcements for General Miles sail from Newport News for Porto Rico under command of General Brooke. . . . Commander Davis, U. S. N., demands and receives the surrender of the port and city of Ponce, Porto Rico, the Spanish troops making no resistance; American forces occupy the place under General Miles and the Stars and Stripes are raised amid great enthusiasm, the inhabitants professing loyalty to the United States; General Miles issues a proclamation.

July 29.—The American troops advance from Cavite toward Malate, on the road to Manila.

July 30.—A statement embodying the views of President McKinley as to the basis of peace acceptable to the United States is transmitted to Spain.

July 31.—The Spanish troops attack the Americans intrenched near Malate, between Cavite and Manila; the American loss is 9 killed, 9 seriously wounded and 38 slightly wounded; the Spanish loss is very heavy. . . . McArthur's re-inforcements reach Cavite.

August 1.—The American troops in Porto Rico advance toward San Juan, General Miles having been joined by Generals Brooke and Schwan. . . . General Shafter reports 4,239 cases of sickness in his army and 15 deaths, of which 5 are from yellow fever.

August 2.—Spain virtually accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

August 3.—All the cavalry under General Shafter at Santiago is ordered to proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island. . . . Eight regiments leave Camp Alger, Virginia, for the new camp grounds near Manassas.

August 4.—Five volunteer regiments of immunes are ordered to Santiago for garrison duty. . . . A letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to General Shafter protesting against the further detention of our troops at Santiago in view of perils to health, and a petition of commanders to have the troops removed to a northern camp, are made public.

August 5.—Parties of the United States marines make landings near San Juan, Porto Rico, and take possession of Light-house station. . . . The town

of Guayama, Porto Rico, is captured by the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois Volunteers after a slight skirmish. The 16,000 inhabitants of the place surrender to General Hains.

August 6.—Transports sail from Santiago with American troops of General Shafter's command ordered north.

August 7.—The divisions of the American army in Porto Rico commanded by Generals Brooke, Wilson, Schwan and Henry, respectively make simultaneous advance movements. . . . Admiral Dewey and General Merritt demand the surrender of Manila, which is refused.

August 8.—In a skirmish a few miles beyond Guayama, Porto Rico, five men of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers are wounded.

August 9.—Spain's reply to the peace proposition of the United States is presented to President McKinley by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon. . . . American troops take the town of Coamo, Porto Rico, from the Spaniards, killing 3 Spanish officers and 9 privates and making the whole garrison prisoners.

August 10.—Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon agree on the terms of a protocol to be transmitted to Spain for approval. . . . General Schwan drives back a strong force of Spaniards north of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with the loss of 2 privates killed and 15 wounded.

August 11.—The town of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, is occupied by the American troops under General Schwan.

August 12.—A protocol suspending hostilities between the United States and Spain is signed at Washington; orders are sent to all American commanders directing cessation of fighting; the blockades of Havana, Porto Rico and Manila are raised; President McKinley proclaims a general armistice. . . . Manzanillo, on the south coast of Cuba, is bombarded by the *Newark*, *Swansea*, *Hist*, *Osceola* and *Alvarado*, of the American blockading fleet, before news of the armistice is received. . . . In an artillery fight near Aibonito, Porto Rico, 1 American officer is killed and 4 privates wounded.

August 13.—The fleet under Admiral Dewey and the troops under General Merritt make a simultaneous attack on the city of Manila; the brigades commanded by Generals McArthur and Greene carry the Spanish works, with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of about 50 men; the navy sustains no loss whatever; the Spanish authorities surrender the city after six hours of fighting; about 7,000 prisoners are taken; a military government is proclaimed by General Merritt.

August 14.—Troops arrive at Montauk Point, Long Island, from Santiago.

August 17.—President McKinley names as commissioners to adjust the Spanish evacuation of Cuba

and Porto Rico in accordance with the terms of the protocol—for Cuba, Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler; for Porto Rico, Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

August 19.—Spain announces as her commissioners on the evacuation of Cuba, General Gonzales Parrado, Captain Pastor Landera and Marquis Montoro.

August 20.—The *New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Oregon* and *Iowa* join in a grand naval parade at New York City.



